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that all ar[illegible] *are given, and ar*[illegible]

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addressed to the Editor
paid, or they will not be

HUSBAND.

REMARKS.

this kind Pro-
[for me!"
what Heaven design'
brilliant traits that
aracter of man, is the
se a good husband
es a contrary appella-
in the strongest terms,
ion, his want of feeling
understanding. He can-
man, because he violates
most sacred commands of
not be a brave man, be-
man scorns to use with
power with which he is in-
And he cannot be a

her home, her parents, and her friends, to
follow you and your fortunes through
the world. She has thereby committed her happiness to your keeping; &
in your hands her character placed her future
comfort. Prize the sacred trust; and
never give her cause to repent the confidence she has reposed in you.

In contemplating her character we
reflect that in human nature is com-
posed of and expect perfection.
Do justice to her virtues, and point out
her faults; for instance, ask you to treat
her with kindness: *by no means!*
but then endeavor to amend them with
wisdom, with gentleness, and with love.

Allow me here to introduce a few lines
taken from an admired little book, The
Economy of Human Life:—"Take un-
to thyself a wife, but examine with care,
and fix not suddenly: on thy present
choice depends the future happiness of
thee and thy posterity. If much of her
time is destroyed in dress and adorn-
ments, if she is enamoured with her
own beauty, and delighted with her own
praise; if she laugheth much, and talk-
eth loudly; if her foot abideth not in her
father's house, and her eyes with boldness
rove on the faces of men; though her
beauty were as the sun in the firmament
of heaven, turn thy face from her, charms
turn thy feet from her paths, and suffer
not thy soul to be ensnared by the allure-
ments of thy imagination." "But when
thou findest sensibility of heart joined
with ... of manners, an accomplish-
ed mind with a form agreeable to thy
fancy; take her home to thy house, she
is worthy to be thy friend and compan-
ion." "Reprove her faults with gentle-
ness; exact not her obedience with rigor;
trust thy secrets in her heart, her
counsels are sincere, thou shalt not be
deceived." "She is the wife of thy bo-
som, treat her with love; she is the mis-
tress of thy house, treat her with respect;
she is the mother of thy children,
be faithful to her bed."

Chapter II.

ON THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

If your wife is an amiable woman, *if,*
as the wise man says, *there be kindness,*
meekness, and comfort in her tongue,
then is not her husband like other men.
(Eccles. xxxvi. 23.) Prize therefore
her worth; understand her value: for
great indeed is the treasure you possess.
Speaking of women, a late writer says,
"I consider a religious, sensible, well
bred woman, one of the noblest objects
in creation; her conduct is so consistent
and well regulated; her friendship so
steady; her feelings so warm and gen-
tle; her heart so replete with pity and
tenderness." No where does she ap-
pear to so much advantage as in the
chamber of the sick; administering to
the wants of the sufferer, sympathizing
in his pain, and pointing the way to
heavenly rest: as our great Scottish bard

[illegible]

Among the many amiable qualities of
woman, I cannot help noticing two, with
which she appears gifted in a peculiar
degree—resignation and fortitude. I
remember hearing an eminent physician
say, that he has been constantly struck
with the superior quietness and resigna-
tion with which women supported bodily
pain and suffering, as well as all the other
evils of human life! When I speak
thus, I of course allude to the sensible
and superior part of the sex. Let not,
therefore, the military or naval hero
suppose that fortitude is confined to his
own profession; that it could only be
met with on the plains of Waterloo, the
waves of the ocean, or the burning des-
erts of Egypt! No: it may also be
sought and found in the gentle breast of
woman. It accompanies her to the re-
tired and silent chamber; it supports
her under pain and sickness, sorrow and
disappointment; it teaches her to sym-
pathize with her husband and all around
her, and to inspire them with patience
by her words and example. And while
she seeks no notice, no reward, but the
reward and approbation of her heavenly
Father, she meekly acquiesces in his di-
vine will, and says under every trial,
"*Father, not my will, but* THINE *be*

[illegible]

[illegible] and purple.—
[illegible] in the gates, when
[illegible] the elders of the land
[illegible] seteth it; &
[illegible] delivereth girdles unto the merchant—
[illegible] strength and honour shall be her clothing,
and she shall rejoice in time to come.—
She openeth her mouth with wisdom;
and in her tongue is the law of kindness.
She looketh well to the ways of her
household, and eateth not the bread of
idleness. Her children arise up, and
call her blessed; her husband also, and
he praiseth her.—Many daughters have
done virtuously, but thou excellest them
all. Favor is deceitful, and beauty is
vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord,
she shall be praised." (Prov. xxxi. 10
—31.)

To be continued.

To the Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

These have been, since my arrival
here, three levees, or drawing rooms,
held at the President's house, all of
which I attended, and I know not
how I can better fill my letter than
by giving you a description of what
I saw, &c.

On entering the house, you find
yourself in a very large room, which
I believe is called the hall, the floor
of which is covered with smooth oil
cloth. The appearance of the room
is somewhat naked, as there is but
little furniture in it. On the oppo-
site side from the entrance, there are
three doors, which open into rooms
where company is received. The
door to the right opens into a forty
square room, furnished with elegant
cushioned chairs, sofas and settees
—it is hung with splendid crimson
curtains, corresponding with the
dress of the furniture—the chimney
ornaments are of the most beautiful
workmanship, and the mantle piece
and the work about the fire place, all
of which is the finest marble, may
be ranked with the best specimens
of sculpture. In this room, also,
there is a full-length likeness of
Washington, a very large mirror, a
superb glass chandelier, a circular
table of handsome marble, and a va-
riety of rich furniture, which I can-
not think of putting into one letter.
If you go from the large anteroom,
or hall, to the left door, you enter
a square room of about the same di-
mensions as the one described.—
The hangings of this room are blue,
and the dress of the furniture corresponds. Here, too, there is a su-
perb glass chandelier, a large mir-
ror, and a variety of elegant decora-
tions. I approached a piano (probably belonging to Miss A.) which
stood against the wall and found up-
on it a number of books, contain-
ing a choice collection of Italian music.
It occurred to me that there should
have been in company with these
foreigners, at least one book of *Amer-*
ican songs, marches, and airs. The
centre door from the hall opens into
a beautiful saloon, which is illumi-
nated with a very costly glass chan-
delier. It is furnished with two
large mirrors, elegant cushioned
chairs, sofas, and settees, placed a-
round the wall. The hangings are
crimson, supported in a magnificent
manner. Here it is that the Presi-
dent and his lady take their stand to
receive company.

On entering the hall, your first
business is to select a place in which
to deposit your hat, &c. You then
follow the friend whom you have se-
lected to introduce you to the high
personages of the mansion, and are
immediately ushered into the saloon,
where, if you have arrived late, you
will probably find a most uncomfor-
table crowd, all standing, with the
exception perhaps of a few invalids.
In a moment all sort of difference
which you may have felt, being a
stranger—all fear and trembling van-
ishes; and, in the place of ceremo-
ny and etiquette—instead of being
stared at because you are a back
woodsman—you find yourself a com-
fortable part of one of the most im-

[illegible]

ings, democratic assemblages, that
can be found any where. Indeed, I
assure you, you will scarcely feel
your partner, even were he to step
on your sorest corn; and so far from
being gazed at too much, you feel
half angry on account of the little
notice that is taken of you—yet, you
can easily console yourself; for on
looking about, you see scores of in-
dividuals not a whit more important
than yourself, and as much alone.

Having followed your friend into
the saloon, you have only to keep in
his wake until he has, like a vessel
among masses of moving ice, edged
and crowded his way into the vicin-
ity of the President and his lady,
where you stand until an opportuni-
ty offers of being introduced. When
this arrives your friend names you—
the President takes you by the hand,
which he gives what may be called
a very slight "pump-handle" shake,
at the same time asking "how do you
do sir?" or something to that a
mount. You are then named to Mrs.
A. who receives you with a graceful
curtesey, while you bow as well as
you have been taught. You are now
at liberty to look round, and soon
discover all that is to be seen. The
dress of the ladies who attend the
drawing rooms, resembles very much
that worn by the ladies of the north-
ern states at parties, assemblies, &c.
There are, however, about their
heads, more ornaments, such as feath-
ers, or ringlets, rich combs, bands,
&c. than the ladies of the north are
in the habit of wearing; and the
dress is cut so as to expose more of
the shoulders and back, than I have
been accustomed to seeing in our
part of the country. But there did
not appear to be any thing like ex-
travagance in the dresses of the la-
dies—indeed, many had a remark-
ably neat and common sense appearance:
and they were no doubt adopted ra-
ther to set off to advantage the pret-
ty forms and faces of the wearers, or
because they were not liable to re-
ceive damage in a squeeze.

I need not mention the dress of
the gentlemen, who are only requir-
ed (by what authority I know not) to
appear in a dress-coat; and it is at
their option to wear small clothes,
silk stockings, and pumps, or pantal-
loons and boots. These of the navy
and army, with some of the for-
ministers, appear in military
tume—the latter wearing decora
of certain orders to which they
o[illegible] You must not expect m
give you a description of the he
ties to be seen at a drawing r
from only say, that there is a gr
deal to be found there—yet it is im-
possible to particularize—it is im-
possible to single out a nymph from
among the crowd that attends, and
pronounce her the most beautiful;
for, to use the expression of an hon-
est young Irishman, 'they eclipse
each other' in such a manner that
you are bewildered in the attempt at
selection—and for this reason I think
no young man will ever be in danger
of losing his heart at a presidential
levee.

There is no such thing as a game at
cards to be seen—seldom any music—no
dancing—all is buzz, quiz, squeeze,
laugh and jostle—yet all behave well—
every thing goes on in an orderly man-
ner, and you cannot feel angry at any
one, for no one misbehaves. The pres-
sure of the scene having passed off, you
certain that your legs are aching, and
seat yourself on an elegant chair or
when it occurs to you to look at the P
dent and his lady, to see what they
doing. In a short time you get a gl
of them—they are standing in abou
same place that you found them at
your introduction—the former w
a countenance expressive of much
dence and resignation, yet without
symptoms of fatigue, and not
wish it-was-over look. He and the
apparently not in good health, seem
the equality restored, and equally det
mined to do the duties of a kind an
able hostess. How long they kept
I know not: but I have formed
opinion that the duties of the dra
room are by far the most tedious a
ments are, by their stations, called
perform.

During the stay of the compan
refreshments are carried about by
servants—they consist of tea, co
bread and butter, various cakes, ic
&c. with wine and other drinks.
requires some experience in a visi
to gain a taste of any thing; for the
ants, who bear the refreshments,
through the crowd in such velocity
unless you are well practised in the
of shooting on the wing, you will
home dry and hungry.

On the whole, a stranger will be
ed with one or two visits to a dra
room—to those who reside in the
however, and who have an extensive
quaintance, it will always furnish
greeable entertainment—they will
meet many persons whom they
and from whom they can hear many
and pleasing anecdotes. It also
somewhat to the opportunities of
tending their acquaintance among
strangers who visit the city during
session of Congress.

To the several European Mi
and the gentlemen composing their
the scene presented at a drawing
must be truly novel, and, I should
instructive. They can there wit
practical illustration of the spirit of
dom which pervades our institutions,
predominates in the American char
ter—there they behold the head
our mighty nation, standing, unpre
in the plain garb of a republican
and on the same floor with
humble citizen who made his coat—
they see our legislators, the heroes
our navy and army, the learned
law, and the props of religion, all
the friendly grasp to the hand
the agriculturalist and the mec
and there, too, they learn that pu
publican freedom is not incom
with the virtue, the strength, or the
bility of a vast empire. How di
this scene from the levees of the des
rulers which they have so often wi
in their own countries!

It seems to be understood, say
Alexander Pœuix in Washin
that a Treaty has been con
with the Creek Nation of Ind
through the Chiefs now at
Those present, being all the
Lords within the state of
the government of the U
The Senate had executive bu
before them yesterday, which
supposed was the Treaty,
tioned.

Farmer's Repository.

ON ROOT CROPS.

Growing—securing and applying them.

(Communication to the Pennsylvania Agricult. Society.)

John Hare Powel, Esq.

Sir,—My means are too limited to try any experiment, except upon a small scale. But perhaps you are willing to admit, that facts may be developed from experiments made on a small one, as well as from those made on a large one; that in the former case, the minutiæ frequently necessary to insure complete success, would in all probability, be attended to; whereas, in the latter, it might with equal probability, be overlooked. It may, I believe, be said of agriculture, the primitive and most important of all arts, that there is no other single human occupation to which the old maxim, that a thing well done is *twice* done, applies with greater force. Without trespassing too much on your time, I must beg leave to premise, that if in the course of my necessarily circumscribed operations in husbandry, I should discover any thing which I might conceive useful and interesting to the community, and worthy of communication to the society, I shall take good care that I advance nothing that I cannot support by ample testimony. I have introduced this preface in part, because I apprehend that some may appear a little sceptical, on a portion of what follows, especially as I have such powerful authority opposed to me.

My present observations will be chiefly confined to the culture and use of the common field turnip, the value of which, I apprehend, is not sufficiently appreciated in this country. I have frequently been told by farmers, that unless near market, they are scarcely worth raising, and as to fattening cattle with them, that was a thing utterly impracticable. Having seen that in England fat beef is made from turnips, with very little other food, and believing there was the same nutrition in them here as there, I resolved to satisfy myself. I, therefore, about the beginning of January last, purchased and stalled a pair of young oxen, or rather what the drovers would term coarse, poor, rough stags. They cost me $75. You may judge, by the price, they were no great things, as fair store cattle of the same weight were selling at the same time and place, for 17 to 18 dollars per head. I had two bushels of turnips chopped up morning and evening, and three quarts of ground oats and corn meal, or buckwheat meal mixed with each mess, which I divided between them. In the middle of the day and at night they had alternately, oat straw, and corn fodder. In three months and an half they were good beef, but I kept them another month for a better market, and at the latter end of April turned them out to pasture with the cows, still feeding them night and morning, but more sparingly. On the 25th of May, I sold them for $70 20, which was six dollars per hundred. A steer fattened by Mr. John Risden, at Hopkins' ferry, near Holmesburg, was slaughtered at the same time, and was put up about the same time that mine were. His was fattened on 12 quarts of Indian meal, about ½ bushel potatoes, and as much good clover hay as he could eat per day. There was very little difference in the quality of the meat; indeed I believe they would have commanded the same price at the shambles—and look at the difference of feed.—The quarters weighed as follows:

One Stag,	605 lbs.—suet fat,	65	lbs.
One do.	565 — do.	60	
Mr. R's. Steer,	650 — do.	75	

This establishes the fact, I think, that there is some virtue in a white turnip, although a celebrated writer, in eulogizing his favorite plant, the rota baga, contemns it as the "poorest of all roots of the bulb kind cultivated in the fields."—Again, he says, "hogs are the most able tasters in all creation; they will eat nothing that is poor in its nature; a white turnip they will not touch unless they be on the point of starving."

My hogs, however, were not such epicures; I have abundance of proof that I kept 13 hogs, shoats, and pigs, all last winter, almost entirely on white turnips; they had no other food besides a bucket full, containing less than a half bushel of rye shorts to a hogshead of water, and the sour milk from three tolerable and middling fresh cows. They were always ready for the turnip, and kept in excellent condition. Nay, further the *fat hogs* fed on corn for five weeks before they were killed, ate them with avidity, until the day before they were slaughtered. I sometimes chopped up carrots, beets, and turnips together, to see if a preference was given. The larger swine ate indiscriminately; the smaller ate the turnips first, perhaps because they were more easily masticated. My milch cows had from ½ to ¾ bushels per day each, with three or four handfuls of meal, which kept up a flush of milk, and I have at no time had sweeter butter.—Now, after what I have stated, you will readily conceive it would be as difficult for the aforesaid writer to convince me, that the white turnip is so very poor a thing as he represents, as it was for him to persuade the generous inhabitants of Emerald Isle, that nine tenths of the Irish potato is composed of "earth, straw, and water." Yet this same writer admits, alluding to the devastation of the turnip fly in England—"that if any man could communicate the means of cure, while he kept the means a secret, he would be a much richer man than he who should discover the longitude, for a part of *fifty thousand* farmers would very cheerfully pay him *ten guineas a piece each*."

Aye! what would Great Britain do with all her numerous flocks and herds, without her turnip crop? And this subject, I sincerely believe, is now becoming of most importance to the people of this country, and to the state of Pennsylvania in particular. Our population is constantly and rapidly increasing; manufactures are increasing in the same or greater proportion, and wool-growers will multiply in the same ratio. Sheep, of which it is computed there are already about 4,000,000 in this state, are now decidedly the most profitable stock the farmer can keep. Wool is now brought all the way from the state of Ohio to the Philadelphia market. Let the sheep proprietors, then, if they wish to keep their flocks on cheap, sufficient and wholesome food, during the winter months, look to the turnips, although the climate of this country may not be so congenial to the growth of this esculent as that of England. I have never found much difficulty in raising a crop, even in unfavorable seasons. The plan that I adopt and recommend is this: if, for instance, I wish to sow three or four acres, I begin early in the season, and prepare half an acre or more, according to the state and appearance of the weather; as soon as the ground is well ploughed and harrowed, I immediately sow whilst fermentation is at work; this is of more importance than many people imagine.—Always sow and plant on fresh ground, if possible. I then run a roller over, if the ground is not too wet, to press the seed to the earth, which I also consider of consequence, as vegetation will more speedily ensue. I would also advise that a harrow should be run over the seed before the roller, as it may give the plant two chances against its most formidable enemy, the fly. I fancy it has been pretty clearly ascertained that this seed will bear a deep covering. I generally sow about 1½ lbs. per acre. In two or three days, or as soon as convenient, and the weather permits, I prepare another half acre or more, and so on to the end. If, perchance, any particular sowing should have been cut off by the fly; or from drought, or some other unforeseen cause, did not succeed, I dig well the ground afresh and sow again. After the ground is prepared, the labour necessary to bring on a turnip crop, compared with its value, is not worth mentioning. Sowing, pulling, topping and housing comprises the whole. I last year sowed some purple top amongst four acres of corn, broadcast; I presume I had 200 bushels to the acre; what I sold in market I got 18¾ to 25 cents for. But supposing them to have been worth 10 cents for farm use, my turnips were of more value than my corn of 40 bushels to the acre, at the price of that article last year. Some of the turnips weighed 4 lbs., and cultivated and harvested at less than one-fourth the expense of corn. If allowed to arrive at maturity, two men and two boys will pull, top and secure from the frost even in the field, put in heaps of 40 or 50 bushels each, and covered with earth, from 80 to 100 bushels, or more according to their size; and still more, if thrown into vaults or cellars, in the course of a day.

The objections made by many, that turnips are not worth attending to in an Indian corn country, because they are a precarious crop, appears to me to be an unfounded prejudice. Corn, doubtless, is an excellent crop, and where justice is done to it, entitled to all those eminent qualities emphatically ascribed to it, of "meat, meadow and manure."—But corn, as well as the turnips, has its enemies, and requires constant attention, from the time it is planted until the cats begin to appear. I have shown, to the best of my judgment and that of others, that where land is capable of producing 40 bushels of corn to the acre, that the vacant spaces between have yielded 200 bushels of turnips in a favorable season. But supposing the turnips fail entirely, which is not probable, if the method I suggest be adopted, what is there lost in this case but a little labor and a little seed; a consideration, I should hope, too insignificant to deter any husbandman, who studies his interest, from hazarding the experiment. I believe I have exceeded the usual bounds of a communication; permit me, however to conclude by recommending the advice of good old Ecclesiastes, the preacher, (not only as regards the sowing generally in season, but more particularly as respects the turnip,) who says: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both *shall be* alike good."

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia county, 1825.

THE CONGRESS AT PANAMA

[From the Nat. Journal.]

Men of reflection, who have attentively observed the successive combinations of the world for the last fifteen years, must have long since perceived that a new state of things has been gradually forming, calculated materially to change the condition of mankind, and introduce a new, permanent, and powerful influence in the politics of Nations. This change, in fact, is nothing less than the emancipation of Spanish and Portuguese America from the domination of the Cabinets of Madrid and Lisbon; and it has reached that point in the course of its consummation, which does not permit a reasonable doubt that the colonial vassalage of the new States in this hemisphere has been suppressed forever.

Providence decreed, and the wisdom and valor of our fathers achieved, the independence of our own country, at a period sufficiently early to enable us to form a constitution, and to lay the foundations of our government broad, deep, and durable, upon the representative principle, before the inhabitants of the more southern portion of this continent had moved with vigor in the assertion of their rights. The brilliant success of our experiment became an example, an exciting cause, and a solid ground of hope, to those who pined in bondage and sighed for liberty. First in the order of time, in the acquisition of national freedom, of all the independent American communities, the United States are also pre-eminent for effective national strength, and for ready pecuniary resources. It was natural, therefore, that the Spanish and Portuguese patriots, in their struggle with their ancient sovereigns, should look towards our country for sympathy and countenance, if not for succor. They did so; and the hearts of the citizens of this republic were warmly with them. The government only paused till events should justify a recognition, which was cheerfully and disinterestedly made, and has been faithfully adhered to. The United States were the foremost friends of the new nations of America; and we have all seen the effect produced by that friendship upon Great Britain and other European kingdoms. The second efficient naval power of the globe, the cabinets of the old world could not, without anxiety, see the important measure our Executive and Congress, who wield that power, had taken; and Great Britain, after some hesitation, finally resolved to pursue the same course.

President Monroe, in his Messages to Congress, informed that body, that it had been intimated to foreign governments that the United States would not behold with indifference the military interference of any third party in the contest between Spain and her Colonies. Efforts were also made by our Executive, to induce those sovereigns, who, leaning towards irrational prejudices, and swayed by antiquated notions of allegiance, still refused to recognise the new States of America, to acknowledge their independence. An interchange of public Ministers has taken place between this country and those States; and, with one of them, at least, a treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, has been negotiated and ratified.

In this posture of our affairs with the new nations of America, they have proposed to hold a Congress at the Isthmus of Panama, "to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all." To this Congress, the United States have been invited to send Ministers; and the President has avowed his willingness to do so. The concurrence of the Senate is alone wanting to authorize their appointment. It is intended, however, that these Ministers should take part in the deliberations of the Congress at Panama, only "so far as may be compatible with "that neutrality from which it is neither "our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart." Presented in this aspect, the proposition seems to be one of peace, not of war; of strength, not of embarrassing entanglement.

In reflecting upon this topic, a variety of considerations crowd themselves upon the mind. After so many professions of sympathy in their sufferings, and sincere wishes for their welfare; after the expressions of cordiality in their cause, so often reiterated in Congress; after the public declarations of our Executive in their favor; after interchanging envoys and forming a treaty; in short, after the enthusiastic publications of the press of the United States, and the uniform demonstrations of our fellow citizens, in their behalf; how shall we reconcile our national inconsistency to those new nations, if we coldly reject their hearty invitation? Shall we not expose ourselves to reproach for captice and selfishness? If the new States do not find in this Republic a reciprocity of American feeling, a general identity of American views, where are they to search for them? Is it in the bosom of monarchies that they are to seek for a powerful coadjutor in the establishment of a representative system and of free government? They are at that stage of their national existence, when their sensibilities are most keen and lively. Shall we, by a freezing repulse, wither their friendly expansion towards us? Shall these United States stand mute, when a question affecting independence and freedom is to be discussed? Great Britain will, doubtless, have her agents at Panama; France, Russia, and Spain, theirs—either secret or open; to turn to advantage the incidents that may occur: And shall it be recorded that this country, the champion, as it were, of human rights, stood aloof at a moment when, perhaps, those rights are to be solemnly, but peaceably proclaimed, in opposition to the degrading doctrines of the Holy Alliance?

We shall not dwell upon our national interests, which are so obviously involved in the future policy of the new nations. It is easily to be discerned that our foreign commerce, and the fate of the West-India Islands, with which that commerce is so closely connected, must extensively depend on the ultimate determinations of Colombia, Mexico, and the other States that will be represented in the Congress at Panama. Time, as is well depicted in the allegory of Boyardo, can only be secured by the forelock.

The course which has been taken in the House of Representatives on the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, indicates a determination on the part of a few members, to delay if not defeat, this necessary and most important measure. To suppose that the effort will succeed, would imply the presumption that Congress is about to act on the principle thrown out by a member in the course of the discussion, and which, if adopted, would limit the views of each Congress to the two years for which it was chosen, and would, as was justly remarked in reply, by a gentleman of N. York, (Mr. Storrs,) prove there is no system nor stability in the government. The importance of fortifying our commercial cities, may be conceived, when we recollect that by a late estimate the value of property in the city of New-York alone, is *one hundred millions*, paying to the Treasury about half of the whole annual revenue, while the value of property in the whole State of Ohio, is about fifty-nine millions.—Should an enemy obtain possession of the City of N. York, the loss to the country would involve something more than the sacrifice of this property. As long as he was enabled to hold it, the finest harbor in the U. States—the greatest inlet into our interior—would be closed against us.

The necessity of fortifying such ports must be obvious to men of the last war taught us the value of fortifications; we had then the defences which were referred to in debate—the strong hearts and strong arms of the country—if we had had fortifications also, those stout hearts and strong arms might have been left to pursue the occupations of peaceful industry, and the country would have been saved many valuable lives, and an immense expenditure.

Two days have been expended in discussions on this bill. The debate on the Judiciary bill occupied three weeks. The importance of that bill justified this devotion of time to its investigation, and the passage of it will give reputation to the present Congress. But if every measure is to be discussed—day after day—we fear that very little real business will be done, and that the nineteenth Congress will be accused of attending more to the *sound* than the substance of Legislation.

[*Nat. Journal.*

The bill to amend the Judicial System is now before the Senate.—We presume there can be little doubt of its final passage, in the shape in which it was originally reported: there can be no doubt that it will obtain support from a majority of the Judiciary Committee.—[*Ib.*

The following letter from John McLean, Post-Master General, to an unworthy applicant for office, who demanded his reasons for not being appointed, are highly characteristic of the man, and will no doubt gratify our readers:

Post-Office Department,
6th June, 1825.

The allegations against you, are numerous and strong, and are chiefly these—

That you cannot write or read well enough—are not a safe accountant—have baen guilty of the grossest negligence in not delivering letters when called for, a negligence always inconvenient, & often attended with injury—deliver letters frequently to persons for whom they were not intended, and suffer them to be taken away—fail to send letters and packets by the mail in proper time—sometimes send off the mail without putting into it any letters or packets that had been lodged at your office—reverse the destination of letters, and send them back to the places from whence they came—have not sense to discover the error after the letters have been repeatedly returned—make frequent and gross mistakes in the bills forwarded to other offices—open packages addressed to other post-offices—when a mail is called for by the post-master of a neighboring office, hand out any one, right or wrong—disobey the regulations respecting dead newspapers, appropriate a half dozen of them for two or three years to your own use, and resort to the miserable speculation of selling them for wrapping paper—fill up a circulating library with periodical works obtained in this way—misconduct in your behaviour—odious to the population—heap error upon error, and avail yourself of these errors in order to supplant your employer—have been tried by the vicinage and found wanting—and to sum up they charge you with want of principle and capacity.

Respectfully, your obedient,
JOHN M'LEAN.

Mr. Isaiah Bunce.

Vermont.—A bill was introduced at the recent session of the Legislature to lay a tax upon dogs; it went no further, however, than to empower towns to pass by-laws for that purpose. It occasioned the following jeu d'esprit in the Bellows Falls Intelligencer, from some friend of the canine race:

To my Dog Jowler, on hearing of the late motion in the legislature.

Jowler! they've taxed ye, honest friend,
Assessed ye, put ye in the roll;
To exile every dog they'll send,
Unless some friend will pay the toll.

By all that's good! the rascals meant
'Twixt you and me to breed a strife,
To drive you into banishment,
Or bribe your friend to take your life.

But Jowler! don't you be alarmed
If politicians do neglect ye,
For all their tax ye shan't be harmed—
I love, and honor, and respect ye.

But to prevent the people's right
To convey the right to separate,
So does, by this same resolution,
May just as well as such be sent.

Now dogs, and men, and voters hear
That Jowler's put in nomination
To go, upon the coming year,
And aid in public legislation.

Jowler, steer clear of demagogues,
Steer clear of the minority,
Take care to smell of other dogs,
And vote with the majority.

A Patriot.—A baronet who travelled, and sometimes abused the traveller's privilege, hired an Irishman in the capacity of valet, with an understanding that he should vouch occasionally for the truth of his sentiments. The approver was not at all scrupulous, and rose fast in favor with his master; but an unlucky event, never contemplated by either party, was fated to put an end to the arrangement. One day at dinner the discourse ran upon personal strength, and the baronet carried all before him by declaring that he had lifted with ease, and thrown over his head, a log of wood, so heavy that six men of the country who stood by were unable to move it. The servant, who was waiting at table, said he had witnessed it; but the relator going on to state that it took place in Ireland, he declared that that allegation was not true. The valet excused himself for this contradiction by observing, that if it had happened any where else, he would have sworn to it with pleasure, "but nothing should induce him to discredit his country."

We are firmly persuaded that neither General Lafayette nor his family have any idea of removing to America; and the event is rendered still more unlikely, by the passage of the indemnity law in France, by which, should M. G. W. Lafayette assume the title relinquished by his father, he will receive the amount of a handsome estate.—[*Phil. Aurora.*

It is good, every night to cast up our accounts, and repent for the misdeeds of the day; and so, our sins being dead before ourselves, we shall have nothing else to do at the hour of our death, but to die.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1826.

We have perused and re-perused the papers of the last week, but have not been able to glean any thing from them like news. We have however selected and published such articles as we considered would interest or gratify our readers.

Late from Europe.

By the arrival of the packet ship Howard, Capt. Holdredge at New-York on Thursday evening last, from Havre, Paris papers to the 19th of December, have been received, containing London dates of the 16th.

The commercial distress of England still continued to an alarming extent. A number of Banking Houses in Lon[illegible] had failed, and several [illegible]ing connexion with o[illegible]untry, the embarrass[illegible]nded there, and the [illegible]me so great in some [illegible]ad been found neces[illegible] the militia, to aid [illegible] in preserving the [illegible] the houses which [illegible]ayment in the city [illegible]ole & Co.; Williams, [illegible]illiams; Sir Claude [illegible]s & Co.; Everett, [illegible]by & Co.; Sikes Smith [illegible]y & Oliphant; Sterling [illegible]; Wentworth & Co.; and [illegible]r Sterling & Co.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

[illegible]he scarcity of money was never [illegible]o much felt before. Exchequer [illegible]ills are 3 [illegible] discount. All [illegible] [illegible]destroy [illegible] impossible to obtain [illegible] failure of another [illegible] announced: that [illegible] Others are ex-

December 14—12 o'clock.

[illegible]ther banking houses, Eve[illegible]n, Walker & Co. and Sikes, Smith & Co. have failed, which has caused an increase of the present distress. At the opening of the exchange the confusion was so great that at last it was almost impossible [illegible] the state of the consols [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] double upon Sanderman & Co. but up to this time every demand is immediately satisfied.

Everett & Co. have stuck up a notice that they have made a proposition to the bank, and if accepted, they will immediately resume payment.

Death of the Emperor Alexander.

The following telegraphic despatch was transmitted from Strasburg to Paris on Saturday afternoon.

"*The French Minister at Berlin, to the President of the Council:*

"The Emperor at Russia died at Taganvock, after a few days indisposition.

"The express which brought this intelligence left Warsaw on the 8th inst.

The Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael had not yet departed from that capital for St. Petersburg."

His late Imperial Majesty was born December 23, 1777, ascended the throne of Russia, March 4, 1801, and became king of Poland, June 9, 1815; on the 9th Oct. 1793, he married Elizabeth Alexiewna, Princess of Baden, but has no issue.—The Empress mother, a Princess of Wirtemburg, widow of the Emperor Paul I. is still living. His majesty has left three brothers viz. 1. the Grand Duke Constantine, born May 8, 1779, and married Feb. 26, 1796, to a Princess of Saxe Cobourg from whom he was divorced in April 1801. In May of the following year he married the Princess of Lowiez, but has no issue, 2. The Grand Duke Nicholas, born July 2, 1796, and married July 13, 1817, to a Princess of Prussia, by whom he had one son and two daughters. 3 The Grand Duke Michael, born Feb. 8, 1798.—The late Emperor has also left two sisters, the one married to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar, and the other to the Prince of Orange.

INTERESTING.—Mr. *Woodhouse*, the Surveyor General of the British Customs has arrived in New-York from New Brunswick. We understand (says the Gazette,) that this gentleman was sent out from London to regulate all the British Custom Houses in North America, and the British West India Islands. He has visited Halifax, St. John, and St. Andrews, and will proceed hence for Barbadoes. It gives us pleasure to state that he has addressed a letter to the Collector at Halifax, giving it as his opinion that he had put an interpretation upon that part of the late Colonial Trade Act—which relates to the intercourse of this country, with the Colonies—not intended by the British Government, and recommending him not to enforce the act, according to his construction, until he should receive further advices from England.

It is estimated in a New-York paper that the Canal Celebration cost the city over $10,000, and the state $100,000. An equal sum was probably expended by the numerous strangers from other states, who attended the celebration, therefore N. York can be no great loser by her frolic.

From the National Journal.

19th Congress...1st Session.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.—In the Senate, the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, which was made the special order for the day was postponed and made the order for Monday next. Three bills were passed—a bill for the relief of Wilkins Tannehill—a bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, and a bill to distribute among the militia the system of Infantry Tactics adopted in the U. States army. A resolution was offered by Mr. *Dickerson*, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute annually among the several States and territories, the sum of three millions of dollars, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, to be apportioned among them according to the rate of direct taxation.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. *Stewart*, of Penn. reported a bill from the Committee on Roads and Canals, authorizing a subscription for stock in the Washington Turnpike Road Company. A report from the Naval Committee, by Mr. *Bartlett*, of New-Hampshire, concerning the Naval Establishment, an abstract of which will be found in our proceedings. After a slight discussion, the resolution laid on the table, on Friday, by Mr. *Cocke*, of Tenn. calling for information relative to the accounts of Mr. *Monroe*, was again laid on the table. Mr. *Reed*, of Mass. laid some resolutions on the table, calling for information relative to certain surveys from the War Department. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. *Drayton*, of South-Carolina, relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston, or St. Mary's. Mr. *Metcalfe*, of Ken. laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of Panama. The House then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, when, after a most luminous speech from Mr. *M'Lane*, of Del. and a few remarks from Mr. *Forsyth*, the question to postpone the consideration of the bill to Monday next was negatived by a vote of 101 to 51.

WEDNESDAY, February 1.—In the Senate, Mr. *Sanford*, from New-York, appeared and took his seat. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers was recommitted.—A petition was presented from the Grand Jury of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting the importation of ardent spirits of all kinds. Almost the whole of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the calling up of the resolution offered on Monday by Mr. *Metcalfe*, of Kentucky, relative to the Congress at Panama, led to some discussion, which was cut short by a call for the orders of the day, the time allotted for the consideration of resolutions having gone by. The House then went into committee on the bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications; when Mr. *Cocke's* motion to reduce the appropriation for Fortress Monroe, from $115,000 to $80,000 was negatived. An amendment offered by Mr. *Bartlett*, of New-Hampshire, appropriating $2,500 for the repair of Fort Constitution, at the mouth of Piscataway river, was adopted. Mr. *Cambreleng*, of New-York, offered an amendment appropriating $17,000 for the purchase of land at Throg's Point, in the State of New-York; but the Committee, before the question was taken on this motion, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, February 2.—In the Senate, the annunciation of the death of Mr. *Chambers*, a Senator from Alabama, produced an early adjournment. A resolution was offered by Mr. *Noble*, for an appropriation of $50,000, for the purpose of extinguishing the residue of the Indian title to lands in the State of Indiana, and another by Mr. *Benton*, for an inquiry into the propriety of repealing the 4th section of the act authorizing the President to make treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution on the subject of Panama was again taken up, when Mr. *Livingston*, of Louisiana, delivered his sentiments in favor of the resolution and the mission. The House then went into Committee on the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications, when the amendment, offered yesterday by Mr. *Cambreleng*, of New-York, to introduce an appropriation of $17,000 for the purchase of land, and a right of way at Throg's Point, was agreed to. An amendment offered by Mr. *Forsyth*, of Georgia, to appropriate $10,000 for a fort at Savannah, and another by Mr. *Stewart*, to strike out a fort in North-Carolina, were rejected.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, the principal part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The resolutions offered yesterday were adopted.

The House of Representatives were entirely occupied yesterday in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. *Hamilton* of South-Carolina, on the subject of the mission to Panama. With a view to get through the discussion, the rule of the House limiting the consideration of Resolutions for an hour, was not enforced, Mr. *Webster* having moved to postpone all the orders of the day. [illegible] to any decision however [illegible] did not [illegible], which was amended, re-amended, and dislocated by substitutes, erasures, and additions, until it became necessary to supersede it altogether by a new resolution. Mr. *Everett*, of Massachusetts, spoke briefly on the subject. His manner is modest; his style very chaste, and his diction select and appropriate.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted the resolution calling for information on the subject of Panama, in the form in which it was amended by Mr. *Webster*, by a vote of 124 to 40. Various motions of adjournment were made, with a view to get rid of the question; but the friends of the measure persevered, and the final motion was taken, at a quarter past six o'clock.

A bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, by Mr. *Alexander*, establishing a quarantine in the District—another to authorize the sale of public lots in the City of Washington; and a third in relation to the Turnpike Road Company, in the County of Alexandria. The House adjourned till Monday.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Jan. 31.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

With feelings of great distress, we announce the death of our neighbor Mr. Southey Bond, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, who in a fit of despondency, early yesterday morning, in an outhouse, put an end to his existence, by cutting his throat with a razor.

We cannot with any degree of certainty account for this desperate and shocking act. The deceased was a member of high standing in the Baptist Church, and maintained a character in all respects conformable to his religious profession. He commenced business as a merchant in this city nearly 30 years ago; but for some years past he had been winding up his mercantile concerns, and bestowed a part of his attention to a farm, which he cultivated at some distance from the city. Not being altogether satisfied probably with this employment of his time, he had thoughts of removing to the western country, and with this view, lately sold his handsome residence on Fayetteville street. But having seen the profitable speculations made by some of his neighbors in Cotton during the last year he unfortunately determined to invest the money received for his house in that article, the price of which has ever since been rather declining; and it is conjectured (from his late evident lowness of spirits) that he had not strength of mind sufficient to support him under the apprehension of a possible loss on the sale of his cotton! With such feelings, it is greatly to be lamented that the deceased should have entered into a speculation of this kind, where adventurers may possible lose, as well as gain, and ought, therefore, always be prepared to bear the loss if it shall happen.—Mr. B. has left a widow and four children to deplore the loss of their best friend.—[*Register.*

Small Matters.—Married, in Minot, (Maine,) Master Winslow Small, aged 17 years, & weighing 99 pounds, to Miss Polly Small, aged 20, and weighing 60 pounds.

It is said that a son of Bolivar, and a son of Prince Murat, will become students, at the ensuing term, at the Virginia University.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. HENRY SCOTT, aged 17 years, to Miss NANCY BATTON, aged 82.

DIED,

On Saturday morning 28th ult. in Washington City, Mrs. SAWYER, wife of the Hon. L. SAWYER, a Representative in Congress from North Carolina. The sickness of Mrs. S, which was chiefly an inflammation of the lungs, was short.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8A. M.	12 NOON.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	35	44	46
Monday,	42	48	52
Tuesday,	48	64	64
Wednesday,	54	54	56
Thursday,	46	53	64

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.
FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

ARRIVED.

4th, Schr. Almira, Lumbard, 16 days from Newport, R. I. with fish and rum to B. Tisdale.

4th, Schr. Catharine, Dickerson, from St. Vincents, in ballast. Spoke lon. 70 lat. 28 ship Triton of Newburyport. Schr. Freetown, Ames, from New Haven bound for Barbadoes, put in to St. Vincents in distress and was compelled to sell her cargo at a great sacrifice.

4th, Schr. Ceres, Thomas, from Antigua, ballast.

6th, Schr. Olive, Dunlap, from St. Thomas, in ballast. Brig Mary, of Providence, Andrews, touched at St. Lucia, and proceeded to Martinique. Spoke lon. 74 lat. 34 schrs. William & Frederick and Boston Packet from this port bound for W. Indies, one day out.

" Schr. ——, Osburn, from Scituate, in ballast.

" Schr. Willow, Stephens, from St. Thomas, in ballast. By this arrival we are furnished with the following list of American vessels left at St. Thomas, Jan. 22—brigs Neptune, Madegan, of Noblesboro', bound for Ponce, P. R. to sail in 3 days; Traveller, Graves, of Boston, uncertain when to sail and where bound; Revenue, Prince, of Portland, for Mobile, in 4 days; Emeline, Bradford, of Portland, uncertain when to sail and where bound, discharging; Mary Ann, McPherson, of Philadelphia, for Havana uncertain, repairing; Telegraph, Blanchard, of Portland, uncertain when to sail and where bound, cargo not sold; Cyno, King, of Philadelphia, uncertain when to sail and where bound.—Schrs. Medar, Stansbury, of and for Baltimore in 10 days; John S. Spence, Green, of and for Norfolk in 4 days; Climax, Sayward, of and for Baltimore discharging; Porter, Phinney, uncertain when to sail and where bound, discharging; Eliza, Rowlings, of and for Baltimore, discharging; Mary, Wharf, of Boston, for Washington, N. C. in 3 days; Lareni, Chapman, of Newport, uncertain when to sail and where bound, discharging; Comet, Carr, of Warren, for Washington; Mary and Nancy, Perkins, of Bath, for St. Johns, P. R. in 2 days; Mary, Stodder, of Hingham, uncertain; Collector, Bray, of Washington, uncertain; Star, Glass, of Baltimore, uncertain; waiting freight; Sloop Mercator, Rawson, of Bristol, for Ponce, P. R. in 4 days. Brig Liberty, ——, of Boston, had arrived at St. Thomas.

7th, Schr. Sally, Hathaway, from Dominico, in ballast.

7th, Schr Morning Star, Kelley, from Bermuda, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

6th, Schr. Convoy, Avery, for Winton, N. C. with goods by A. Fobes, jun.

8th, Schr. Horace, Allen, for Providence, R. I. with corn and cotton by H. N. Williams.

9th, Schr. Hannah Bartlett, Gibbs, for Wareham, with corn by J. Murdock.

10th, Schr. Sally, Hathaway, for Charleston, with corn by I. Fearing.

CLEARED.

7th, Schr. Chrysanthum, Harden, for St. Thomas, with staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

9th, Schr, Hero, Stephenson, for Dominico, with shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. Rainbow, Gillett, for West Indies, with lumber by Wm. Messinger.

THEATRE.

THESPIAN SOCIETY

Sixth Performance

The public is respectfully informed that on Thursday the 16th inst will be presented the celebrated Comedy in two acts called the

Lying Valet.

Gayless	*Mr. G.*
Sharp	" *A.*
Justice Guttle	" *B.*
Gadabout	" *L.*
Drunken Cook	" *B.*
Melissa	*Master M.*
Kitty Pry	" *S.*

With other amusements for the evening.

performance to commence at [illegible]—admittance 50 cents, children half price—Tickets to be had at Mr. Relfe's Bar and W. B. Micks' Grocery. No money received at the door.

☞ *No smoking allowed.*

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 11. *3t*

NOTICE.

Will be sold on Thursday the 16th inst. at the late dwelling house of John Mullen, dec. all his

Perishable Estate,

consisting of household and kitchen Furnature, Stock of various kinds, a quantity of Corn and Cotton, Fodder, &c. &c.

At the same time will be rented and hired for the remainder of the year, several valuable Plantations & Negroes. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by the

Administrator.

February 11.

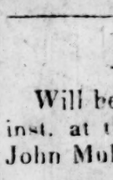
FARMER'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he feels grateful for the encouragement he has received—and that he has leased the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. Asa Rogerson, where he will be glad to accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom.

James S. Relfe.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 11. *Tt*

Twenty Dollars Reward.



Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th ult. without any cause (as he has twice before done) negro man JOE, about 24 years old, five feet nine inches high and well formed, a little yellow, and has a scar over one eye. He has a wife living in the neighborhood of Mrs. James Pool's in Pasquotank county where he is probably lurking —The above reward will be paid if delivered to me or secured in gaol so that I get him.

Alfred Moore.

Hertford, Feb. 11. *Et*

POETRY.

SELECTED.

FORGET ME NOT.

The soldier, who for glory dies,
However bright may seem
The fame he wins in other eyes,
Would turn that fame a dream,
Did he not hope the better part
Would keep him unforgot.
The chosen motto of his heart
Is still—"Forget me not!"

The sailor, tost on stormy seas,
Though far his bark may roam,
Still hears a voice in every breeze
That wakens thoughts of home,
He thinks upon his distant friends,
His wife, his humble cot:
And from his inmost heart ascends
The prayer—"Forget me not!"

The poet too, who, home'ward long
Is thought to distant tribes,
Tears each his native song,
Hopes fast this [illegible]
He would a glorious [illegible] bequeath,
[illegible] not blot,
And [illegible] its first's enwreath
The [illegible]s—"Forget me not!"

The following song, by Tannahill, a Scottish poet, and author of "Jessie of Dumblane," "Gloomy Winter," &c. we believed has not appeared in print before, in this country.

THE MAID OF ARUTINA.

Forlorn among the Highland hills,
'Midst Nature's wildest grandeur,
'Mid rocky dens and wooden glens,
With weary steps I wander.
The langsome way, the darksome day,
The mountain mist sae rainy,
Are nought to me when gain to thee,
Sweet maid of Arutina.

You mossy rose-bud down the howe,
Just op'ning fresh and bonny,
Bloom fresh beneath the hazel bough,
And sweetly scent thy cuy;
But sooner, gild the native dale,
Or prety bonnie Jeanie,
More fair than day or rosy May,
The maid of Arutina.

[illegible] the distant ocean,
[illegible] warice courts her bounden vow,
[illegible]tion courts promotion;
[illegible] Fortune pour her golden store,
Her laurel'd favors stain:
Give me but this, my soul's first wish,
The maid of Arutina.

From the Barnstable Gazette.

PRINTING SHOP.

A place of this description, like the busy world in which it is situated, is a scene of toil, embarrassment, joy, distress, instruction and amusement. Sometimes the gilded cornice of hope dances before our eyes, at others, the grim visage of disappointment peers at us, from behind the dark curtain of Adversity. If occupation adds any quills to the wings of old gaffer time, truly he gallopeth with the inmates of a Printing Office, and like the wicked, they "do not live but half their days."—This is a place most peculiarly liable to accidents, some of which are of a perplexing, others of a laughable nature. The types which are *set up* and placed upon what are termed *galleys*, have every appearance of solidity, yet in fact they are as tender as our consciences.—The slightest touch will disarrange their order, and the temper of the Printer's devil—the starting of one type will have an effect upon its neighbor, and set the whole of our p's and q's together by the ears.

One of the worst enemies we have to fear is a cloak—it marches in, conscious of its importance, and with the sweep of majesty,

"*Let's loose the dogs of war.*"

One whisk of this garment, this day sent *Rufus King* under the table instead of to England, and capsized a *gentleman and lady* whose marriage had just been put in type—At another time more serious consequences have arisen; a *murder* has been put on our floor, and brother *Buckingham* sent neck and heels into a corner—even our friend *Jenks* with the whole *Island of Nantucket*, were upset in a galley. Next to a cloak we dread a gentleman orator—though we certainly are men of *letters*, yet deliver us from all graceful declamation—one eloquent flourish of an orator's fist knocked the *President of the United States* and our *Probate Court* to pieces, and at the conclusion of the argument we found he had destroyed 63 *bales of cotton from Charleston*, and about [illegible] *assisted*," but the unkindest cut of all" was, he took off our *head writer*, of course, annihilated *Barnstable Patriot*.

We were always in favor of uprightness, consequently disliked *leaners*—the sharp elbows of one of these characters, destroyed the whole *lower tier of case* of our fairest pattern, and overturned two *dwelling houses*, a *meeting house* & a *mill pond*—in fact they make more confusion in the world in two minutes than even our industry can rectify in six hours. Another set of gentlemen are your spyers, who come to investigate the mysteries of a print shop. They resemble in a degree, the old lady, who put open her bellows to discover the secret way the wind should come out. A committee from a galley, as a special act of ascertainment, and of course they must look well to the affair, and take up a word or two to examine. Little Gustavus Tromp, the other day was *forced* from his companions in the column, who were standing around him, like a body guard, and held up to admiring spectators by an amateur in curiosity; the consequence of the rash act resulted in a premature body severance of his form of goodness, and his extraordinary cause [illegible] coming down on it is as much as *a fool* [illegible] may; who presented themselves to [illegible] a bob tailed coat [illegible] gentleman, is a very pretty [illegible] where else but in a printing office—it acts upon the principle of the lever; as we had an opportunity of experiencing not long since, for while a particular friend of ours was making a particular bow to a fair one in front, the mischievous bob tailed coat was making sad work in the rear, for O, sad to tell, *the General Assembly and Judges of Common Pleas in the State of Rhode Island*, were hoisted from their seats, the *actions on the civil docket*, by short process, disposed of, and clients and lawyers all sent out of court, with most marvellous despatch. There are but slight incidents and awful calamities which are innocently caused by our visitors, and those who have a proper regard for such weighty characters, solemn events, high institutions and brilliant conceptions as are scattered about the purlieus of a Printing Office, will be careful lest they create,

A wreck of matter and a crush of worlds,

which would squeeze Captain Symmes' theory into *pie*.

THE LADIES' MONITOR.

flower which then leads its youthful possessor into many dangers, many distresses. Happy is it for those who are distinguished for their outward charms, that they are sheltered under the parental roof. Happy for them that the watchful eye regards them with rigid circumspection. Few in the early periods of life are insensible to flattery, or deaf to the voice of adoration. Beware of the flatterer: be not deceived: fair speeches. Be assured the man that wishes to render you vain of your outward charms, has a mean opinion of your sense and mental qualifications. Remember, too, that a young girl, vain of her beauty, and whose chief study and employment is in the decoration of her person, is a most contemptible character, and that the more you are distinguished for the charms of your face and the graces of your form, the more you are exposed to danger. The rose is torn from its parent stem in the pride of beauty: jessamine is scarcely permitted to blossom before it is plucked; and no sooner are their beauties faded than the merciless hand which was eager to obtain them, throws them away with contempt: whilst the primrose, the violet, the lily of the valley, and the snow drop, less exposed to observation, escape unhurt, and uninjured [illegible] lover's hand.

Learn, fair daughter of beauty, from the lily to court the friendly shade; and from the primrose be convinced, that your best security may be found in retirement. If you wish to be admired, be seldom seen; and if you are desirous of having a sincere lover in your train, let virtue, modesty and sweetness, be the only lures you make use of to ensnare.

You may then, perhaps, by your good qualities, retain the heart which was at first captive to your beauties, and when time has robbed you of the graces, and the innocent cheerfulness of youth, secure a sincere and tender friend to console you in the hours of affliction, and watch over you when deprived of those charms that first made him solicitous to obtain your love.

Repine, not my young readers, though your virtues be concealed in a lonely form. If you have secured the virtues of the mind, you need not envy others the beauties of the face. And as, who are decorated with outward grace, be not vain for such trifling externals, but tremble lest they should not be the designing to lead you into error.

Had you less beauteous been, you'd
known less care:
Ladies are happiest moderately fair.

Neglect not, then, in the giddy hours of youth to make your mind a fit companion for the most lovely.—Personal charms may please for a moment; but the more lasting beauties of an improved understanding can never fade. We are soon weary at looking at a picture, though executed in a masterly style; and she who has only beauty to recommend her, has but little chance of retaining a lover who will grow indifferent to a mere portrait, as fondness when its colors are faded by the subduing hand of time. Then is it that modesty and sweetness of temper are particularly observed; and the loss of beauty will not be regretted by the man it first made your captive.

See, lovely girl, you blushing rose,
All hail the beauty as it flows;
Vain of her charms, she courts the
sun,
And soon her gaudy race is run;
Observe, in yonder pensive dale,
The white robed lily of the vale;
Pure emblem of the spotless mind,
Adorn'd with flowers that cannot
fade;
Virtue, bright ornament of youth,
Sincerity, unbinding truth;
Through all life's seasons there will
please,
In all life's storm secure heart-ease.

From the Middletown Gazette, Jan. 25

A Heroine.—A few days since, a lady whose husband was absent, was informed by her son, a mere boy, that a man had just gone up stairs. She directed him to go and see what he was doing. The child went and immediately returned and informed her that he had seen the man's legs protruding from under a bed in the garret. The mother seizing a broom-stick, proceeded to the garret, and [illegible] but before she could reach the outer door of the house, the child locked it and gave the key to its mother. The negro then attempted to wrest the key from her, but our undaunted heroine plyed her broom-stick so effectually upon his head and back, that he soon cried for quarters; and assistance being in a short time obtained, he was secured. All thieves, who have any regard for their bones, are advised to avoid that house.

Blue Lights.—The editor of the Salem Observer has quite a propensity for hunting up and publishing things both new and old. Among the latter, his last paper contains the particulars of a trial which took place in Connecticut, in 1806, under the section of the *blue laws* which prohibited *kissing*. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Cheeseborough. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves, and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear to be extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined *forty shillings* each. Had the law been kept in force until this time, we have no doubt that the treasury of Connecticut would have been the richest in the universe.

A Deep Well.—The modern system of boring for water when wells are to be sunk, carries very deep indeed; but it appears that the old practice of digging when duly persisted in was capable of going deeper still.—As a proof of this a French author in the *Traits de Verite* relates an instance where laborers had been employed for several months in digging a well without finding water; and, at length, after getting through various strata, they came to a broad, flat, whitish stone. Upon this they struck for a considerable time, until, as they were wondering at its extreme hardness, one of the workmen fancied that he heard voices somewhere beneath. This was actually the fact; for they had without knowing it, reached the Antipodes; and, upon listening between the blows of the pick-axe, they could plainly distinguish the voices of women, crying "come another rig" "come and take the clothes in, for it would soon rain" and asking "if they did not hear the thunder?"

Bleeding of the Lungs.—It is stated, with unshaken confidence, and as the result of actual and repeated experience, that half a tumbler of gin sling, well covered with powdered nutmeg proves a speedy and efficacious stop in that dangerous and alarming complaint bleeding of the lungs. It was the discovery of accident, but has never been known to fail, though often tried, even when all other known means have been resorted to in vain.

MARINE LOSSES.

It is stated that 11 ships, 6 American, 4 French, and 1 Swedish; 28 barks, 25 American, 2 English and 1 Spanish; 22 schooners, 21 American, and 1 English, *have sustained partial damage, or been totally lost on the Bahama Banks or Reefs of Florida, within the year* 1825. The aggregate value of those vessels and cargoes is computed at $700,000.

It is said of Ibrahim Pacha, who is now in the Morea, the son of the Pacha of Egypt, that he can speak Italian, but will only do so when his officers are not present, "in order that they may not know that he is so degraded as to be acquainted with any language but the Turkish."

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per schrs. Liberty from New Bedford, Chrysostom from Charleston and Sally Davis from Boston, the following articles, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

20 casks Nails, from 4 to 40d.
5000 lbs. round Iron,
10 barrels Beef,
7 do. Mackerel,
10 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. and 10 bbls. Gin,
9000 lbs. Cheese,
2 chests Tea,
1000 lbs. Pudish,
[illegible] doz. tgt Sieves,
2 firkins Goshen Butter,
4 casks Powder,
40 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,
200 bushels T. Island } SALT.
and 400 do. American }
8 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses.

A. Fobes, jun.

February 4.

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 15 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

Neal W. Bowstead.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28 3M

CHARLES HARRELL,

Takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers and the public generally for the encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Having employed an excellent workman, he has commenced the

Harness making and Gig and Carriage Trimming Business,

and respectful invites all those who want work in that line, to call at the store house formerly occupied by N. Cluff, on Main-street, opposite the Clerk's Office, where it will be executed with neatness and despatch, and sold low for cash.

He has lately employed two or three good workmen to the Gig and Waggon making Business, to enable him to despatch all work in that line—Also a workman who understands making and repairing Windsor Chairs.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 5. Tf

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—

A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber [illegible] his residence.

Wi[illegible]

January 28.

☞ The edito[illegible] City Star will publ[illegible] and forward his a[illegible] payment.

JUST R[illegible]

10 bbls R[illegible]
10 do. W[illegible]
5 bbls. Old Apple[illegible]
20 lbs. superfine F[illegible]
70 do. Potatoes,
Cheese, Butter,
Nails, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Pepper, Soap, Candles, and
[illegible] doz. Wool Hat[illegible]
For sale by

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

UNITED STATES

Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; the necessity of such insurance must be apparent to all persons [illegible] property in the [illegible] one building are constructed. The premium will be as low as is [illegible] to be: and in all cases, will be proportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the Property must always accompany the proposition.

J. B. Creecy.

Edenton, Nov. 22.—Ds

☞ The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.

State of North-Carolina,

Nancy Creecy } Petition
vs. for
Joseph Creecy. } Divorce.

Superior Court of Law of Perquimons County, Fall Term, 1825.

In the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this state, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Edenton Gazette and Elizabeth-City Star for three months, admonishing the said Joseph Creecy to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in the town of Hertford for this County aforesaid, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, next, and plead answer or demur to the above Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case set for hearing exparte as to him. —Witness, Edward Wood, clerk of the said Court, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1825.

Edward Wood, Clk.

December 3. 3M

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber
50 boxes of smoked herrings,
16 barrels of Mackerel,
6 do. pickled Fish,
20 quintals of dried Fish,

A. FOBES, Jun.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this OFFICE.